

## THE UNION TIMES

Published Daily Except Sunday by  
THE UNION TIMES COMPANY

Lewis M. Rice, Editor  
Registered at the Postoffice in Union, S. C.,  
as second class matter.

Times Building Main Street  
Bell Telephone No. 1

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES**  
One Year \$4.00  
Six Months \$2.50  
Three Months \$1.50

**ADVERTISEMENTS**  
One Square, first insertion \$1.00  
Every subsequent insertion .50

Obituary notices, Church and Lodge  
notices and notices of public meetings,  
entertainments and cards of thanks will be  
charged for at the rate of one cent a word,  
each accompanying the order. Count the  
words and you will know what the cost  
will be.

**MEMBER OF ASSOCIATED PRESS**  
The Associated Press is exclusively en-  
titled to the use for republication of news  
dispatches credited to it or not otherwise  
credited in this paper, and also the local  
news published therein.

SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1922

We have published in today's Times  
a corrected list of subscriptions paid  
to the evening company. One star  
marks 20%; two stars represents  
60%; four stars represents 80% and  
five stars shows that 100% has been  
paid. It is hoped that all who can  
do so will at once pay up in full. The  
building is almost completed. A hun-  
dred acres of tomatoes are growing.  
A boiler, scales and such equipment  
have been bought. We are now ready  
to place the order for machinery. By  
the end of June or certainly not later  
than the 10th of July, we must be  
ready to operate. So, you see, it will  
be well to let your payment come on.

The report of the committee on  
temperance and social service to the  
general conference of the Methodist  
Episcopal Church, South, now meeting  
in Hot Springs, Ark., calls on mem-  
bers of the church "to keep the friends  
of federal prohibition in congress."  
The report further states: "The only  
certain place to determine that issue  
is in the primary election." There  
is no doubt about it. The wet forces,  
never for a moment fearing federal  
enactment of a strict prohibition law,  
used to tell us that they believed in  
prohibition, national prohibition, but  
did not relish local option. They had  
no fears of federal prohibition laws  
because they did not believe such  
laws would ever be enacted. But the  
laws are here, and here to stay. And  
one reason these laws are here is the  
fact that the great Christian denom-  
inations, such as the Methodist now  
in session at Little Rock, are stand-  
ing unequivocally for prohibition.  
Even now the wet forces in congress  
are seeking to inject the wet and dry  
issue into the fall's election. Of course  
many people (wets always) say the  
churches have no business meddling  
with politics. But the charge no longer  
terrifies the heart of the Christian  
people. Certainly the churches have  
as much right to "meddle" with elec-  
tions as have congressmen sent to rep-  
resent the people. They have more  
right—every possible right, to take a  
hand in any and all moral issues.  
Light wines and beer will not come  
back, and that in spite of all the  
scheming of the "wets" in and out of  
congress. And the reason why light  
wines and beer will not come back is  
the organized Christian movement  
which drove out the liquor business  
and proposes to keep it out. This is  
true, no matter whether the "wets"  
like it or do not like it.



Our cat says pay your subscription  
to stock in the cannery.

Our cat says he welcomes the bright  
sunshine today.

Our cat says he witnesses the sell-  
ing of much cotton today.

Our cat says he is kind to everybody  
today.

Our cat says those who set traps for  
others seldom escape being caught  
themselves.

Our cat says a life worthily spent  
is a treasure laid up forever.

Our cat says the more the whiskey  
forces organize for battle the more  
does their cause appear hopeless.

Our cat says a just cause can stand  
the desertion of its friends.

## European Conditions

To be Chief Subject  
To be Discussed

Washington, May 15.—European  
conditions and their effect on Ameri-  
can business will be the main topic of  
discussion at the tenth annual meet-  
ing of the Chamber of Commerce of  
the United States which will be held  
in Washington beginning tomorrow  
and concluding on Thursday. Because  
of the interest of business men  
throughout the country in the gen-  
eral subject, it was explained by of-  
ficials of the chamber, more than 400  
business organizations had arranged  
to have delegates present at the con-  
vention.

In selecting this subject for the con-  
vention, officials said, there was a de-  
sire to obtain a thorough discussion of  
world business conditions as well as  
domestic conditions for use as a basis  
of judgment in planning measures to  
insure a continuing future prosperity  
in the United States. The situation  
abroad, it is declared, was constantly  
changing and the time had come for a  
new inquiry into the facts. The big-  
gest question before American busi-  
ness men today, the chamber said, was  
the problem of formulating intelligent  
plans that might be of assistance in  
restoring normal economic conditions.  
But no plans could be made, it was  
asserted, that did not take into ac-  
count the European situation, includ-  
ing such problems as the allied debts,  
reparations settlements, paper cur-  
rency issues, exchange fluctuations,  
ocean shipping, etc.

As in previous years the work of  
the convention will be done in group  
sections. Among the subjects to be  
discussed and acted upon, it was an-  
nounced, in addition to the effect of  
the European situation on American  
business, include: American business  
in relation to financial rehabilitation  
of Europe; merchants marine; hous-  
ing and distribution problems; produc-  
tion in industry; finance; foreign com-  
merce; insurance; natural resources;  
railroads; highway transport; labor  
and immigration; transportation and  
communication abroad.

Merchandising problems will have a  
prominent place on the program. Do-  
mestic distribution will be considered  
at the group sections to be held in  
connection with the convention. The do-  
mestic distribution department of the  
chamber, which arranged the program  
for these two group meetings, has se-  
lected three topics for discussion at  
the first group meeting tomorrow.  
These topics, according to the depart-  
ment, affect intimately every mer-  
chant and most manufacturers in the  
United States.

Charles E. Mountaine, of St. Paul,  
former president of the National As-  
sociation of Railroad and Utilities  
Commissioners and now advisory  
counsel of several large shipping in-  
terests, will discuss rates as they af-  
fect business men. Dr. Paul H. Nys-  
trom, director of the Retail Research  
Association, will tell the results of a  
recent study of chain-stores.

The subject of a permanent immi-  
gration policy for the United States  
will be discussed by W. W. Husband,  
commissioner general of immigration,  
who will describe the working of the  
percentage law, and by Fred H. Rin-  
gier, Jr., of the International Y. M. C.  
A., who is in this country for a  
short visit, after a thorough study of  
living conditions in Europe.

"Simplified variety and standardi-  
zation" will be discussed by W. A.  
Durgin, in charge of the division of  
simplified practice, of the Department  
of Commerce, while "The Practical  
Study of Business Cycles to Increase  
Continuity of Employment" will be  
explained by Wesley Claire Mitchell,  
an economist. Insurance also has a  
prominent place on the program and  
it will be dealt with in one of nine  
groups. Two sessions of the insurance  
group will be held, one dealing solely  
with domestic questions and the other  
taking up subjects international in scope.

That government owned vessels en-  
gaged in commercial trade should be  
subject to the same legal liability as  
private vessels, is the subject of a  
resolution ordered by the board of di-  
rectors of the chamber to be placed  
before the convention. The resolution  
declared that "the great increase in  
the operation of government-owned  
vessels in regular commercial trade,  
has introduced a new and dangerous  
element into the general problem of  
ocean transportation."

Questions relating to highway

transport also will come before the

meeting in the form of a resolution

adopted by the Foreign Commerce De-

partment committee of the chamber,

which recommends the reduction of

passport and visa fees and the discon-

tinuance of passport visa require-

ments.

The Hague rules, providing for a

uniform ocean bill of lading was rec-

ommended for the consideration of the

meeting by the chamber's board of di-

rectors, and it will be submitted to the

convention. The Merchant Marine

Committee of the Chamber was asked

to examine the Hague rules and pre-

sented a report in which it stated that

the Hague rules represented an im-

portant step toward the definiteness

and uniformity which are important

both for shippers and ocean carriers

and should be supported.

Elephants of Ceylon are unusually

intelligent.

Philadelphia has 263 women phy-

sicians and nine women preachers.

Kava root is the basis of the na-

tional beverage on the Fiji islands.

Des Moines to  
Welcome Hundreds

Des Moines, Ia., May 13.—This city  
is preparing to welcome hundreds of  
commissioners, together with many  
foreign missionaries, officers and rep-  
resentatives of the Presbyterian  
church, to be assembled here in an-  
nual general conference on May 18 for  
an eight day session. The meeting  
marks the 134th general assembly of  
the church in the United States.

One of the outstanding reports of  
the convention is expected to be that  
of the special committee on reorgan-  
ization and consolidation of boards, to  
be submitted May 22. Dr. John Tim-  
othy Stone of Chicago is chairman of  
a committee which has spent two  
years investigating the advisability of  
consolidating certain boards.

Opening of the General Assembly  
will be conducted by Dr. Henry Chap-  
man Swearingen, moderator of St.  
Paul, Minn., whose term of office will  
then expire.

There appears to be a strong possi-  
bility that a layman may succeed Dr.  
Swearingen as moderator. Dr. John  
T. Manson, banker, of New Haven,  
Conn., has been suggested for the po-  
sition. Only one layman moderator  
has been in charge of the general as-  
semblies of the church. At one time,  
Dr. John Willis Baer, a banker of  
Pasadena, Cal., held this position. Owing  
to the growing importance of  
men's work in the church, it was be-  
lieved by many members that another  
layman might take charge at this  
time. The fact that the year 1923  
ends the five year period for which  
the Presbyterian New Era Movement,  
the forward organization of the  
church was set up, is given as an ad-  
ditional reason why a layman mod-  
erator might be chosen.

Among the clergy, the name of Dr.  
William Hiram Foulkes of New York,  
general secretary of the New Era  
Movement, has been advanced as a  
possible successor to Dr. Swearingen.

The New Era Movement is given  
credit by ministers and laymen alike  
for the fact that the Presbyterian  
church in the United States is today  
stronger than ever before in its his-  
tory, having made great gains in  
membership and more than doubled its  
benevolent budget.

One of the major features of the  
assembly this year will be a mission-  
ary exposition and pageant to be  
given under the direction of the Rev-  
erend George G. Dowey of New York.  
It has been announced that more than  
500 members of the Des Moines Pres-  
byterian churches will participate.

The Home Mission council of the  
church is expected to arrive in the city  
on May 12 to open a church exhibit  
which will include booths representing  
all branches of the church both at  
home and in foreign missionary fields.

A number of preliminary confer-  
ence have been arranged to take place  
before the opening of the general as-  
sembly. These include the evangeli-  
stic, the foreign missions and the  
New Era Movement conferences on  
May 16 and 17.

Two of the more notable figures  
among the missionaries who will at-  
tend the assembly will be Dr. and  
Mrs. Frank H. Spence, coming from  
the northern-most hospital in the  
world, the Presbyterian mission sta-  
tion at Point Barrow, Alaska. This  
hospital is located more than 600  
miles beyond the Arctic circle. For  
thirty years this mission has been ad-  
ministering to the needs of the na-  
tives there. Much of the financial  
funds to maintain it was furnished by  
Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard. The Spences  
were established at the mission for  
five years before the hospital was  
built. No other hospital exists within  
a radius of 1,000 miles of Point Bar-  
row.

## Reorganization of Order

Minneapolis, Minn., May 13.—The  
future attitude of the Order of Rail-  
road Station Agents toward decisions  
of the United States Railroad Labor  
Board, and reorganization of the or-  
der, are two important questions ex-  
pected to come before annual conven-  
tion of the agents body which opens  
here May 15.

It was indicated that the organiza-  
tion might be combined as a result of  
action taken at the convention, with  
one or two other organizations of  
agents, telegraphers and clerks, thus  
effecting a combined membership of  
65,000. Its present membership is  
11,000. The gathering may be the  
last convention of the order under its  
present name, as the delegates are to  
consider a proposal to change to the  
American Association of Railway  
Agents.

The adoption of a new constitution  
in the process of reorganization  
would bring up the question, it was  
stated, of continuing the clause of the  
present constitution which provides  
that members of the order must abide  
by decisions of the United States Rail-  
road Labor Board. This clause was  
adopted at the convention of the or-  
der two years ago, within a month  
after the board was created.

Since then, according to officials of  
the order, criticism of the board has  
developed among members, who have  
felt, it was stated, that the board "has  
not given due consideration to the  
agents" and that it denies "the consti-  
tutional right of agents who have  
telegraph duties to perform to legis-  
late for themselves."

Consideration also will be given at  
the convention, it was stated, to plans  
for "impressing upon the public and  
the railroad managements the part  
the station agent takes in the affairs  
of the railroads today."

Baikal lake, Siberia, attains a  
depth of 4,500 feet.

Attempts to Assassinate  
Lenine and Trotzky  
Revealed

Moscow, May 12.—Particulars of the  
attempts to assassinate Premier Len-  
ine and Leon Trotzky in 1918 have  
just been revealed in a pamphlet  
which has been published here by M.  
Semenoff-Vasilieff, formerly head of  
the fighting detachment of the Social  
Revolutionary Party, organizer of the  
attempted assassination and now an  
agent of the Cheka, or secret police.

It was owing to Semenoff's revela-  
tions and charges that a number of  
members of the Social Revolutionary  
Party and other suspects were ar-  
rested and imprisoned by the State  
Political Department and also that  
members of the Central Executive  
Committee of the Social Revolution-  
ary Party are now about to be tried  
before a Bolshevik tribunal.

The announcement that these  
trials were about to be held has  
evoked numerous protests from the  
Socialist Party of Sweden, of which  
Premier Branting is the head, and also  
from the Amsterdam and Vienna  
Internationales and Arthur Henderson,  
head of the British Labor Party.

The attempts to assassinate Lenine  
and Trotzky were the signals for the  
so-called Bolshevik "Red terror" which  
cost Russia thousands of lives.  
Lenine and Trotzky escaped but  
two other Bolshevik officials, M. Volo-  
darsky, Commissar of the Press af-  
fairs, and M. Ouzitzky, Commissar  
of Elections were murdered.

Semenoff, who is now supposed to

be in the service of the Cheka, tells

in his pamphlet of the military and

fighting activities of the Social Rev-

olutionary Party in Russia in 1917

and 1918, and denounces well-known

persons of the opposing parties, many

of whom have been in the Cheka

prisons for nearly two or three years.

Semenoff says that in the begin-

ning of 1918 it was decided to "re-

move" Lenine and Trotzky in Mos-

cow and G. E. Zinovieff, president of

the Third Internationale, Volodarsky

and Ouzitzky in Petrograd. It was

first resolved to kill Lenine and

Trotzky by administering poison in

their food or by sending up a phy-

sician who should inoculate them with

an infectious disease.

This plan, however, was abandoned

owing to some difficulties of a techni-

cal character.

A new plan to kill them by shoot-

ing was arrived at after prolonged

discussion and full arrangements

were made. Both Lenine and Trotzky

were watched for a long time as to

their movements and habits. Lenine

was overtaken when he left a work-

men's meeting at a factory outside

the town and shot at with poisoned

bullets by a revolutionary named

Fanny Kaplan.

"The attempt upon Trotzky failed.

He was several times ambushed at

the Moscow railway terminus at the

time of the departure of his train

out at the very last minute he always

changed his mind and went from a

different station than the one fixed

beforehand. One attempt on his life

ended by derailing one of his trains

to Kazan in which he, however, was

not present.

Appropriations of money from

private persons, as well as Soviet in-

stitutions, were organized by the

fighting detachments as means to

carry on their work.

Their chief aim, however, was to

prevent the Germans from carrying

off the gold paid them by the Bolshe-

vists under the Brest-Litovsk treaty,

was not carried through. The plan

was to derail the train which carried

the gold to the border. The plotters,

thanks to the assistance of one

railwayman, made all necessary ar-

rangements. For the purpose of de-

railling they selected a hilly spot

several miles from Moscow. But the

engine driver failed to slow down

the train to allow the attempt to take

place as it was arranged.

In the summer of 1920, at the time

of the war with Poland, Semenoff,

the informer, who at that time was

a member of the minority section of

the Social Revolutionary party, offered

the services of his little group for

disorganization work at the rear of

the Polish army. The Cheka helped

him to get through the front but he

was soon arrested and under the

threat of capital punishment was

sent to the Varsow fortress.

Semenoff then wrote to General

Boris Savinkoff, formerly Russian

Minister of War and a member of

the Central Executive Committee of

the Social Revolutionary Party, and

thanks to Savinkoff's influence Se-

menoff was set free, this time for

disorganization work in Soviet Rus-

sia. In December of 1920, Semenoff

left Poland for Russia charged with

the task of killing Lenine. But Se-

menoff betrayed Savinkoff and in-

stead of carrying out his mission, he

went with a report to the Cheka.

## Sawyer &amp; Kennedy

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law  
No. 33 Main Street  
Union, South Carolina  
Engaged in the general practice of  
law. We no longer represent the  
Union-Buffalo Mills Co., the Union  
Manufacturing & Power Co., or the  
Union & Glenn Springs Railroad Co.

## Trespass Notice

All parties are hereby notified not  
to hunt, ride, fish, walk, hunt, or in  
any manner trespass upon my land,  
known as the Clough Farrar place, in  
Pinckney Township. Such trespass-  
ers will be punished according to law.  
(Miss) Mary Emma Foster.  
5-6-22-22

## CANDIDATES' CARDS

## For State Senate.

I hereby announce myself a candi-  
date for election to the State Senate  
and pledge myself to abide the result  
of the Democratic primary election.  
J. T. Jeter.

## For Sheriff.

I hereby announce myself a candi-  
date for election to the office of Sheriff  
of Union County, and pledge myself  
to abide the result of the Democratic  
primary election. I received the ap-  
pointment from the governor until the  
incoming election, covering a period  
of only 12 months, and I am trying  
to render honest service to the people.  
I will appreciate an opportunity to  
serve you a full term of four years.  
I will not betray your confidence.  
T. J. Vinson.

I hereby announce myself a candi-  
date for Sheriff of Union County  
and will abide by the result of the  
Democratic primary election.  
Louis B. Fant.

I hereby announce myself a candi-  
date in the election to the office of  
Sheriff for Union County, and pledge  
myself to abide the results of the  
Democratic primary election. If elected,  
I promise the people of Union  
County that I will make them a faith-  
ful officer and servant of the people.  
L. C. Wharton.

I hereby announce myself a candi-  
date for election to the office of Sheriff  
for Union County, and pledge myself  
to abide the result of the Democratic  
primary election.  
Norris Leonard.

I hereby announce myself a candi-  
date for election to the office of Sheriff  
for Union County and pledge myself  
to abide the result of the Democratic  
primary election.  
L. B. Godshall.

I hereby announce myself a candi-  
date for election to the office of Sheriff  
for Union County, and pledge myself  
to abide the result of the Democratic  
primary election.  
T. L. Estes.

I hereby announce myself a candi-  
date for Sheriff of Union County and  
will abide by the result of the Demo-  
cratic primary election.  
Benjamin L. Eller.

I hereby announce myself a candi-  
date for election to the office of Sheriff  
for Union County, and pledge myself  
to abide the result of the Democratic  
primary election.  
M. Hamp Hall.

I hereby announce myself a candi-  
date for the office of Sheriff for Union  
County and pledge myself to abide by  
the rules governing the Democratic  
primary election.  
W. Claude Wilburn.

## For Treasurer.